Respiratory infections, exacerbations and the microbiome in COPD

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXACERBATIONS AND THE MICROBIOME IN COPD

Dionne C.W. Braeken, 18 mei 2018

1. While patients with COPD commonly suffer from CAP, chronic airflow limitation is not an independent risk factor for mortality in this disease (*this thesis*).

2. Other mechanisms than current smoking are associated with an increased risk of CAP in patients with COPD (*this thesis*).

3. Disease instability during pulmonary rehabilitation is no reason for discontinuation of this intervention (*this thesis*).

4. Non-invasive samples are suitable for respiratory microbiome analysis of patients with respiratory disease in clinical practice (*this thesis*).

5. Modifiable pneumonia risk factors must be considered when attempting to optimize COPD management (*Crim, Ann Am Thorac Soc 2015*).

6. Exacerbations of COPD result in physical, emotional and social challenges that patients and their (resident) relatives need to deal with (*Spruit, Eur Respir J 2016*).

7. Understanding the dynamic nature of COPD offers new windows of opportunity for prevention and treatment (*Agusti, ERJ Open Res 2017*).

8. Microbiome analysis sheds light on the development of COPD and its relationship with health and disease alterations (*valorisation*).

9. Everything is a work in progress.

10. Geduld gaat niet over wachten, maar over de vaardigheid om een positieve houding te behouden tijdens het wachten.